FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TURKISH 'STATE TERRORISM' IN 'MISSING ATHLETE' CASE

AU1112111 Sofia BTA in English 1421 GMT 11 Dec 86

["BTA Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA) -- The operation involving the kidnapping of the Bulgarian athlete Nasuh Shulamanov in a mysterious house in Melbourne, Australia, and his transference to Ankara took a whole week. All facts and circumstances indicate that he had been kidnapped and subjected to psychological manipulation and pressure.

Mr Shulamanov's career as an athlete is well-known. The excellent conditions that socialist Bulgaria has created for the development of each of her citizens are the main factors which made Mr Shulamanov a world champion. Equal and favourable opportunities have been created for each and every Bulgarian citizen. Mr Shulamanov made use of these conditions, as well as of his natural talent, but his successes are only part of the successes of Bulgarian weightlifting which in their part are due to the quality of the Bulgarian school in this sport and to the great amount of creative work done by the remarkable coach Mr Ivan Abadjiev.

Mr Shulamanov himself said the following at the county conference of the Dimitrov Young Communist League in Kurdzhali [southern Bulgaria] in the spring of 1986: "Weightlifting records can be set only if one believes in something and is working in the name of something great. For me there is nothing greater than my motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the heroic Bulgarian people who have created excellent conditions for the complete realisation of human talent."

The "Shulamanov operation," masterminded by the Turkish secret services, not without the help of their colleagues in other countries, bears the ugly marks of similar acts of state terrorism. The authors of this new anti-Bulgarian act aimed at encroaching upon another nation's sports fame, at using Mr Shulamanov for kindling a pan-Turkish euphoria, for yet another fanning up of the unworthy campaign against neighbouring socialist Bulgaria. This factor is not the first, and will probably not be the last expression of a biased policy.

The case with Mr Shulamanov raises a number of questions about the aims and aims of the circles that determine Ankara's policies. In words they stand for dialogue and the improvement of Bulgaro-Turkish relations but in deed they continue their irresponsible political and propaganda campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. 130 people from Turkey have sought political asylum in Bulgaria recently but the Bulgarian authorities refrained from using these facts in order not to poison the atmosphere.

An old eastern proverb, well known in Turkey as well, says that when one wakes up one sees first of all his neighbour and then the sun. A lot has been achieved in the development of the good-neighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey in recent years. Let one digress offhandedly what has been achieved through joint efforts. This will not be in the interest of Turkey and her people, in the interest of all who want to live under the conditions of good-neighbourly relations and peace in the Balkans.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES ON 'WORKING VISIT' [1] SBU

AU1114?? Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA) -- The relations with Bulgaria are very important for the FRG, said Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-Chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of the FRG, who arrived here today on a working visit.

11, 12 Dec 86

Mario Lettenecke discusses the application of the results of research and development in the industrial enterprise of Liberec district.

Frantisek Hanus, who deals with the problems of economic life and party work in Central Bohemia, notes that about one-third of all enterprises of the region do not meet the qualitative targets of the plan. He also criticizes the approaches of higher level economic agencies, specifically the Ministry of Industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, saying that "frequently these approaches do not conform with the seriousness of the situation."

Jaromir Obzina's speech is devoted to the problems of scientific and technical development. He criticizes the "inflationary amount" of research tasks included in the economic plans of technical development, tasks that are not ensured in terms of cadres, materials, investments, and foreign exchange. He therefore stresses that the 20,000 research tasks proposed for this 5-year plan must be "radically" reduced by a minimum of 20 to 30 percent. The second problem which Obzina points out concerns the standards of investment projects. He says that of the 180 investment projects assessed by state-appointed experts in 1985, only 22 percent were up to world standards, which means that most investment projects do not live up to the requirements of the 17th party congress. In this connection, Obzina also criticizes the cost estimates submitted by the participants in the construction of the Temelin nuclear power station for experts' appraisal. He notes that the original estimate of Kcs5.2 billion has finally been reduced to Kcs31 billion, which is also the sum that has been approved by the CSSR Government. Some of those who submitted the original estimate were dismissed, according to Obzina, although they demanded of the state and society 21 percent more than was actually necessary. The third and last observation made by Obzina concerns quality control. He says that the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investment Promotion has worked out proposals for this sphere, some of which have already been discussed by the government and the party presidium. They concern an amendment of the law on the state testing system, a new bill on trademarks, and proposals for improving the system of quality control. The amended law on the state testing system will introduce, for example, new categories of quality rating. A "Q" mark for products of top world standard, which will entail preferential pricing, a national quality grade for products that meet all requirements placed on a given product, for which there will be no markups, and a 2nd quality grade for products that do not meet all requirements placed on a given product. This last rating will be permitted in the form of markdowns. The producer will also be obliged to remove the quality defect within a set period of time. Obzina emphasizes the "exceptional political significance" of the planned measures and warns against the "dangerous view" that today's first quality grade will simply be converted into the "Q" category. This assumption, he says, is "incorrect, utterly irresponsible, and political nonsense because it compromises the party's principled stand on the question of quality."

Jan Lukacik discusses the development of industrial production in Trencin district and the intensification program of the TOS Trencin plant.

Hana Kreseninkova comments in her statement about the social conditions and development of capital assets in the country's textile industry and argues the crisis in industrial economic production until the Ministry of Industry of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Czech Planning Commission of "dilatory" approach to these problems. The result, she says, is a rising sick rate among the industry's predominantly female employees, declining performance and quality, growing dissatisfaction, distrust in the future of the textile industry, and problems with recruiting new employees. Speaking about her own enterprise, Tegona Gachova, Kreseninkova calls it "unreal" that its plan foresees a minimum of 1.5 percent of overtime work, which means that every employee is required to work an average of 24 extraordinary shifts.

[illegible]

Josef Merwald discusses the problems of plan fulfillment in the region. He notes that the region's enterprises, most of them within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry, "owe" Kcs178 million in labor added value, or 10 percent of the region's plan. Although Merwald mentions [illegible] these enterprises, he also ascribes the problems to glaring shortages of production assets, and a palpable shortage in manpower in the border areas with their shortage of apartments. Merwald points out that labor relations are subject to particularly sharp criticism [illegible] in order to avoid sanctions many enterprises effect [illegible] and rely on personal relations. This, Merwald says, is "permissible [illegible] only economic but also moral losses." A specific problem, according to Merwald, of the Skoda Plzen concern. He says that because of the [illegible] construction of nuclear power stations in some CEMA countries, the [illegible] nuclear engineering capacities, "which will cause difficulties in the [illegible] economic indicators next year and in the entire 5-year period." The situation is compounded by the fact that its "single-purpose technology does not permit a change in the production program."

The statement of Jarmila Klusakova deals with the work of the Trinec Engineering Works, a producer of excavators. Klusakova criticizes, among other things, the Ministry of Power and Fuels for having reduced its original order for 1981 [illegible] excavators from 22 to only 1 in this 5-year plan and [illegible] Five-Year Plan. She says that, in view of the original [illegible] considerable capacities in the production of these excavators, [illegible] development of other products, and will now have a difficult [illegible] plan. She also refers to the negative impact on this [illegible] enterprise.

Zdenek Klimes discusses some problems which, in his opinion, [illegible] of Czechoslovak engineering to "intensive development." He says, among other things, "The average age of machinery and equipment in manufacturing [illegible] years since 1975; the average age of machine tools and [illegible] increased to 14.2 years. This negative situation is also [illegible] proportion of designers and technologists in the total number of [illegible] which is around 1.5 percent. At the same time, the [illegible] demonstrates that we are not prepared to ensure a [illegible] production base as one of the prerequisites of making the [illegible] development of the national economy. [illegible] base by [illegible] modernization of the production base has been started [illegible] machinery, which is not enough even for mere reproduction. [illegible] the conversion of a factory that produces forming machines [illegible] tools will solve this problem because the situation is [illegible] add to the problems of introducing new technology [illegible] changing rules of the 'set of measures,' mounting [illegible] recurrent checks and sanctions, the steadily worsening [illegible] supplies of materials and technology, then we cannot [illegible] qualified managers, including party members, and [illegible] remaining part of his speech, Klimes deals with various [illegible] from Research and Manufacturing Organization for Forming [illegible] its relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN BEIJING

For PRC and Czechoslovak media coverage of the visit to [illegible] Chnoupek to the People's Republic of China, see the [illegible] December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Soviet Berlin ADN international Service in German 0934 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- Otto Arndt, Chairman of the government Commission and Minister of Transport, has announced that the cause of the crash of a Tu-134 passenger aircraft near Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on 12 December 1988 has been ascertained. The commission entrusted with the investigation, led by Dr Klaus Henkes, deputy minister of transport has concluded its work.

The investigation revealed that the Tu-134 was in technically perfect order, and that the crew was qualified in accordance with requirements. Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport was fully capable of operation at the time of the accident, both from the technical and meteorological points of view. Air traffic control at Berlin-Schoenefeld behaved exactly in accordance with international regulations for carrying out landings. The cause of the accident is to be ascribed to a violation of the regulations by the aircraft's pilots concerning landing approach.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ARTICLE IN RUSSIAN

[illegible] Soviet Berlin ADN international Service in German 0931 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Aleksandr Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is leading the Soviet Government delegation to the fifth meeting in Berlin of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Aleksandr Antonov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were most warmly reciprocated. The comprehensive exchange of views centered on the agreements reached by the SED and CPSU leaderships. Erich Honecker stressed that the socialist countries have an excellent peace program and that the GDR will continue to make an active contribution to the total peace policy of the community of socialist states.

His meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress and in Moscow showed complete agreement on the basic questions of future cooperation in the scientific-technological and economic spheres. The high level and deep integration of the GDR and USSR economies provide a firm base for increased cooperation with the aim of a steady increase in efficiency, implementing scientific-technological advances and the dynamic development of trade.

There is agreement that the long-term GDR-USSR program in decisive cooperation in the field of science, technology and production for the period to 2000 and the relevant 13 sector programs, as well as the existing government and ministerial agreements, provide the secure long-term basis for collaboration. This will also be an important contribution to implementing the comprehensive CEMA program to achieve scientific-technological advances.

Erich Honecker stated that the third meeting of the SED Central Committee [word illegible] is necessity of deepening cooperation with the USSR in the development of key technologies and their broad application. The 5-year plan for 1986-90 has set the additional task of rapidly introducing microelectronics, modern computer technology, including CAD/CAM solutions, and flexible automatic, new processing methods and materials. Deepening cooperation with the USSR is indispensable. These additional objectives enhance the responsibility of the intergovernmental commission, which must develop qualitatively new ways of effective work-sharing and collaboration between both countries.

both partners agreed to guarantee the requirements for the further stable and continuous development of trade between the two countries through the increase of contractual commitment and the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts.

CPCZ'S HENG MEETS WITH DOELLE IN BONN 10 DEC

LD111056B Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Miroslav Heng, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Berlin today for a 2-day friendly visit. In a discussion with Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, they exchanged views on the experiences of the two fraternal parties in management. Miroslav Heng also talked about solving the tasks set forth at the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SED'S TISCH ARRIVES IN NEW YORK IN WFTU CAPACITY

LD111303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0040 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] United Nations/New York, 11 Dec (ADN) -- A WFTU delegation led by President Hanns-Joachim Gasparr arrived in New York on Wednesday evening. The delegation, which includes Harry Tisch, member of the WFTU bureau and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, will be received on Thursday by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The WFTU delegation is to present UN Headquarters with the message for peace and disarmament addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which was adopted by the WFTU Congress in Berlin this September. In it the WFTU appeals on behalf of 290 workers in all UN member-states -- particularly the United States and the USSR -- to undertake immediate measures to achieve international agreements on ending the arms race and all nuclear tests, on eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

On arriving at New York's Kennedy Airport, Harry Tisch recalled that the members of the WFTU had already had a meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, during which they stated the readiness of the WFTU and its members to work actively for peace and disarmament with all nations.

The delegation would discuss the most important problem of interest to mankind with the UN secretary general: the preservation of peace. The great importance of their appeal, said Harry Tisch, lies in the readiness of millions of trade unionists around the world to bring all their forces, energy and commitment to bear so that peace is preserved for mankind.

BRIEFS

POWER, RAW MATERIAL PRODUCTION -- The deputies of the Karl-Marx-Stadt, Cottbus, and Cottbus Bezirke today decided on the 1985 plans and plans covering the period until 1990. In the Lausitz area, power and raw material production will be given priority. In the next 2 years, the Jaenschwalde powerplant will put one 500-megawatt block each into operation. The most important lignite industry projects in Cottbus Bezirk include the opening up of five open pit mines. Two of them, the Reichwalde and Nochten mines, will begin extraction next year. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Dec 84 DW]

[illegible] 26 Nov 86 [illegible] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC AFFAIRS

Honecker Briefs CPSU Delegation

AU2711124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Leipzig/Halle -- Erich Honecker, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle District SED leadership, received the CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Viktor Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, on Thursday evening. Present were Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the secretariat of the Halle District SED leadership.

Erich Honecker briefed the Soviet guests on the work of the SED District organization to implement the resolutions of the 11th party congress and in particular on the forms and methods of the party work in the accelerated application of new scientific-technological findings in industry and agriculture. The party wants to implement these far-reaching processes in close trustful cooperation with the working people. In the struggle for high working results, as stated, competition and cooperation with partners in the Soviet Union are an important stimulus.

After the friendly talk, the secretariat of the District leadership hosted a reception for the Soviet guests. Earlier the Soviet delegation visited LPG's and scientific institutions in the Leipzig and Halle Districts. [passage omitted]

[illegible] COMMITTEE MEETS WITH FRY ENVOY

LD1312222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia will in future concentrate on reciprocal supplies and achievements of highly effective technologies and processes, the rationalization and automation of production methods, and the raising of the scientific and technical standard of products; this is a contribution to the intensification of the national economies of both sides, it was stressed during the 12th meeting of the joint GDR-SFRY Economic Committee that ended in Berlin today.

The delegations, led by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Beil (left) and Radovan Vlajic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, discussed the results of cooperation since the last meeting, and the tasks necessary for the further stable development of relations. They assessed the progress of work carried out in the field of long-term industrial and specialization cooperation as a stabilizing factor in overall economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Both sides agreed to develop this proven collaboration and to conclude agreements on long-term industrial cooperation which are now being prepared.

The chairmen of both sections held discussions on the state of the fulfillment of long-term agreements in the field of primary industry. They concurred in noting that the successful continuation of the present long-term treaties and agreements, which are of mutual interest, constitutes a stable and proven base for the planned expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the 3-day meeting, there was full agreement on the development of trade, and it was emphasized that all preconditions exist to increase the volume of the trade over that of the previous year. It is critical for [illegible] provides a good basis for trade development and expansion.

[illegible] 18 Dec 84 [illegible]

[illegible]

[Text] How did the internal system change in the cooperatives? What new possibilities have emerged and what is the effect of the new forms of wage regulation?

[Szabo] The cooperatives' internal interest system in the past 20 years has been generally more flexible and encouraging but at the same time more difficult to handle than the average. Local factors and conditions have played a considerable role. A wide range of forms and methods has emerged. [passage omitted]

I believe that the new forms of wage regulation introduced, with good intentions, in recent years cannot be regarded as totally successful. The income outline has not been always maintained within the planned framework, the financial expectations for the surplus performance has not been achieved, these wage regulations have contributed to the diminishing of interest and the tightness of specialization and have hindered healthy development. [passage omitted]

[Text] Is there a change in the realization of the first cooperatives' industrial and service activities?

[Szabo] The industrial, construction industry, and service branches of the activities [illegible] production cooperatives are indispensable to [illegible] [passage omitted]

There are, no doubt, insufficiently investment outlays, problems with transportation and with the handling of the common assets at present but, fortunately, there have been no flagrant irregularities in recent years. This, however, cannot mean to forget that the same moral norms and control obligations apply to the case of such entities as they do to the case of the cooperatives' traditional activity. [passage omitted]

[Text] The congress will also report on the internal privileged activity. Are the representatives satisfied with this activity?

[Szabo] Personally, I find it necessary to increase the genuine role of the centre of interest presentation, to constantly increase the political rights and responsibilities of the independent apparatus, and to emphasize the representative aspects of its work. Sometimes, and in some places, we find a superficial awareness of the matter. There are also problems concerning the correct recognition of interests and the realization of interest representation. Rigidity in some places, and an exaggerated readiness for compromises in others, are also unfavourable factors.

Internal methods can also be developed. The cooperatives' activities are extremely multifaceted nowadays and we can hardly keep thoroughly enough with all the branches and subdepartments. Professional committees should be created for each subdepartment in order to be better trained. In this activity, we can count on many competent experts, skilled and ready for public work, people who command, and are also able to delegate their tasks. [passage omitted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Text] Commercial Trade Minister Istvan Szabo, who held talks with Cuban Commercial Trade Minister Manuel Vila Cano, has returned from Havana. At the talks, they signed the Hungarian-Cuban agreement on the exchange of goods for 1985. [illegible] continues.

[illegible] 16 Dec 86 SECRET

SZABO INTERVIEW ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AU041854 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview given by MSZMP Politburo Member Istvan Szabo, Chairman of the National Council of Producer Cooperatives, to Benedek Toth: "Interview with MSZMP Politburo Member Istvan Szabo on the Situation of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on the national debates in the eve of the upcoming Fifth Congress of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives to be held on 12 December]

[Toth] What noticeable developments have taken place in the situation of the production cooperatives since the last congress?

[Szabo] In spite of the fact that the production cooperatives, as a whole, fulfilled their share of the agricultural tasks stipulated by the Sixth 5-Year Plan and increased their production, their development did not keep abreast of the new requirements deriving from the more severe economic regulations, the increase in payments, and the deterioration of the market conditions of certain products. Their supply of production and financial means, their financial situation, and their profit-making capacity -- in other words their economic power -- is weaker today as a whole, and their production and management level and work style is no better than in the period of the previous congress.

[Toth] This is not a very positive situation. Is it the incorrect evaluation of the cooperatives' burden capacity and the exaggerated payment obligations that led to this state of affairs, or is the cooperatives' performance lagging behind?

[Szabo] Maybe this is not positive but this is the reality. If we look a little deeper into the matter, we see that the majority of the agricultural production cooperatives withstood the economic pressure, preserved at least the conditions for simple reproduction, and -- operating with the common assets, household plots, the wages and the quotas -- safeguarded the level of the individual income of their members. There were cooperatives that were capable of strong development even in this difficult period, but, of course, significantly fewer than previously. [passage omitted]

We can find outstanding performances by managers and workers alike even among the weak cooperatives but, unfortunately, we can also find cooperatives that significantly lag behind even the narrowest possibilities. [passage omitted]

[Toth] Such a differentiation of the agricultural cooperatives is, therefore, a problem in any case. Is it true that the development of joint cooperatives has come to a sudden halt in recent years?

[Szabo] [Passage omitted] It is obvious that we cannot disregard the differentiating role played by the economic conditions and the production structure of the cooperatives, and we cannot soften it to the extent that we used to. This would negatively affect the improvement in efficiency, something that we urgently need. It is also clear that we must considerably increase the determining role played by human performance. He who works better should advance more. [passage omitted]

FIFTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION TO BEGIN

LD151941 Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 15 -- The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party is to start a plenary session here December 16.

The topic of the two-day session is: "Acceleration of qualitative changes in economic management in the implementation of the 12th congress' resolution and a condition for solving national problems of development".

PAP REPORTS GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING IN DEC

LD160000 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 15 -- The Government Presidium today considered draft implementing ordinances to the law on the welfare and housing funds. The drafts take account of increased trade unions say with regard to welfare. The Presidium referred the drafts for trade union consultation.

It also examined report on the implementation of the state maritime policy aims, finding that the past two years had brought concrete economic and social results.

Despite continuing economic sanctions against Poland, the share of the maritime sector in generation of national income has increased. Exports of maritime services grew and a start has been made of efforts countering the degradation of marine environment and the Baltic coast, the Presidium said.

It also examined report on the effects of a law on enterprise recovery programmes and bankruptcy of state companies, saying that despite progress, the law's possibilities of encouraging better management had been underutilised.

More firmness and determination in employing the procedures for healing the companies are necessary to accelerate restructuring of the economy.

The Presidium also adopted a draft governmental ordinance on the rules of the protection of earth surface, which sets down regulations for preventing the degradation of soil and destruction of flora and terrain relief.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING HELD ON COUNCILS

LD160021 Warsaw PAP in English 1949 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 15 -- The Council of State today evaluated the implementation of its resolution on the extent and course of proceeding of social councils at higher schools. Among main tasks of the social councils at higher schools is to tighten links between local government and administration bodies and higher schools, provide these schools with assistance in developing their material base, undertake actions aimed at intensifying higher schools' cooperation with enterprises and cultural centres in their regions, and perform social control over and evaluate the functioning of higher schools.

The Council of State found that the hitherto output of the social councils confirmed the purposefulness of creating them.

The Council of State examined the chief public prosecutor's report on the results of cooperation between the prosecutor's offices and the people's councils and territorial self government. Reports submitted by the prosecutor's offices and the presidia of voivodship people's councils indicate that the system of cooperation between units of the prosecutor's offices and people's councils -- serving the consolidation of law-abidance, protection of social property, civil rights, and public order -- is right.

The Council of State positively assessed the whole of cooperation between the prosecutor's offices and people's councils, stressing the need to creatively develop the existing forms and methods of this cooperation.

Next, the Council of Ministers examined law-abidance of people's councils and their bodies in the light of the chief public prosecutor's report on the results of the inspection of law-abidance, as well as observations and remarks of the main administrative court.

In 1983 and in first half of 1984, local prosecutor's offices conducted [illegible] inspections of law-abidance by local bodies of state administration and other organizational units subordinated to people's councils, having covered some [illegible] thousand cases.

The chief public prosecutor's report as well as surveys conducted by the Chancellery of the Council of State quoted instances of vital legal shortcomings of some resolutions passed by people's councils, to mention local law-making without legal authorization.

Also today, the composition of the commission for environmental protection of the Council of State was agreed. Next to members of the Council of State, the commission includes representatives of central bodies of state administration, institutions and social organizations, an OPZZ representative, as well as experts in environmental protection.

The Council of State reviewed the schedule of its work for 1985, and ratified a protocol on privileges and immunities of the Inmarsat [International Maritime Satellite Organization] made in London on Dec. 3, 1981.

IRAN ASSESSES MARTIAL LAW, CURRENT SITUATION

AU1211[illegible] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 84 p 5

[Interview given by Jerzy Urban, minister and government spokesman of the PPR, to RABOTNICHESKO DELO Warsaw correspondent Boris Dankov -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Dankov] Let us begin with the words, "It is quiet in Poland today" which you pronounced 3 years ago on 13 December 1981 at a press conference immediately following the proclamation of martial law. What would you say about the situation today?

[Urban] I would say again that things are quiet in Poland, they have been quiet for a long time. However, calm has long ceased to be our goal. [paragraph continues]

[illegible] 16 Dec 80

we have much more difficult tasks and problems to cope with today -- both in the implementation of economic reform, the transition to intensive economic development, and the efforts to overcome backwardness which was caused by the difficulties we experienced in the past....

[Jankov] How do you evaluate the martial law from the distance of time?

[Urban] It was a difficult test, [illegible] Nevertheless, under the circumstances it was the "lesser evil" for settling the conflict that had emerged in Polish society during the period of the eighties. Thanks to the measures adopted at that time, a stop was put to counterrevolution and an economic breakdown was prevented; the emergence of a sharp confrontation, for which the antisocialist forces were striving, was also averted at the same time.

[Jankov] Can you describe your view of the present-day sociopolitical situation in your country?

[Urban] I consider it normal, above all things. The attention of the society is now focused on the economic problems of the future. The society is not yet fully unanimous in its opinions, but the enemies of socialism have practically lost their influence. We can say that the majority of the Polish people are united in their willingness for the socialist construction of their country, for reforms, and for positive change, as well as for a creative discussion.

[Jankov] Can you describe the positive changes that have occurred in recent years and the problems to be resolved in the future?

[Urban] By the end of the eighties (as mentioned) the production volume was rapidly decreasing and the working people's living standard was deteriorating. In 1981, the stores were almost empty. A rationing system was introduced and there was shortage of supplies. Production began to increase since the second half of 1982. An increase in the national income was noted. The positive development continued in this way although with certain hesitations. This progress, however, is no means satisfactory for Polish society. We have not yet achieved all our goals. It is necessary further to improve the economic mechanism -- we are talking about the restriction of state subsidies to unprofitable enterprises, the modernization of industry, the settlement of the housing problem, and so forth.

[Jankov] Can you describe the balance of political forces in your country?

[Urban] On the one hand, we witness a constant consolidation of the party's position as the leading force in society, the prestige of the new trade unions is growing, the scope of national consent is expanding, and socialist democracy is improving. On the other hand, various groups and formations still exist which are linked to the anti-Communist opposition. They are enemies of socialism, but they are divided by differences among themselves. They have different political orientations but at the same time they still use the label of the former "Solidarity."

[Jankov] How would you describe the present character of the sociopolitical forces?

[Urban] They are mainly people who have close connections with official Western centers. The leaders of the socialist opposition have no program of their own. Their slogans and aspirations are connected to certain reactionary forces in the West, who finance them by means of various grants, remunerations, gifts, donations, and so forth.

[Jankov] How do you justify your optimism?

[illegible]

[illegible] we have survived on the [illegible] principal [illegible] and that despite the existing difficulties, we are still succeeding in [illegible] the positive trends of consolidation and development. The fact that we have a powerful economic potential and gifted, high-qualified specialists is a result of upbringing as well. In other words, we have sufficient material and intellectual forces which enable us to solve the problems we are facing.

[illegible] DAILY VIEWS MARTIAL LAW 10 ANNIVERSARY

[illegible] version [illegible] without it to Poland 13 Dec 91 p 1

[Interview] [illegible Jozef Czyrek]: "An Unfinished Battle and Unfinished"

[Text] Today, 9 years from the day when, in the words of General [illegible] the well-known 13 December [illegible] speech, the [illegible] gave the order [illegible] to prevent a catastrophe, this topic is [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] more critical, it does not cause the emotions which the participants in [illegible] "State Council" or "State of Emergency" would like, but like every anniversary, [illegible] [illegible] up, and provokes replies and [illegible]. There is no [illegible] [illegible] conversations after the article, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] beginning of the present decade.

But it would be an oversimplification to attribute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 10th anniversary [illegible] broader reflection and [illegible] [illegible].

In particular, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This is also a clarification in our history. After 13 December, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] answer of later that what the former "Solidarity" [illegible] were [illegible] on the threshold of [illegible] was meant to demolish, not build. It [illegible] [illegible]. The slogan "socialism yes, distortions no" was turned into the [illegible] "socialism, no".

In other words, "no" to Poland's [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] and "no" to [illegible] of terror in Europe, and perhaps to peace as well.

On the former union leadership's [illegible] of using [illegible] of human [illegible] to [illegible] politics. Changes was basically [illegible] and [illegible]. It continues to the [illegible] vital interests of -- Washington. In fact, everything, with [illegible] [illegible] trail, always possesses "vital interest" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] disintegrate it weaken the socialist community.

One can understand [illegible] approach from outside the [illegible]. The American [illegible] [illegible] really never attached an [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible]. According to Reagan, friendship and support [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] whoever wants to believe this may do so. But [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] "solidarity" would not at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In this situation, [illegible] of action would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] December. "We have to [illegible]."

And another thought. The [illegible] in the action of [illegible]. That is why this [illegible] anniversary of martial law also [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] even though our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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being where things are the most difficult and where soldiers can best perform their duty is firmly rooted in our people's way of thinking.

On 13 December, 1981, the fatherland issued the order. We carried it out with dedication, commitment, and efficiency, because by defending socialism, we defended independence. We fulfilled our patriotic duty toward the nation, which put weapons in our hands and vested us with respect and trust.

Today we possess citizen-like satisfaction with the fact that the fatherland is steadily shaking off the socioeconomic crisis and with the fact that this process includes our military contribution in the form of a rational and austere management over the resources at our disposal, scientific-technological thought, and direct action for the sake of the national economy, the education of young citizens, and the shaping of attitudes.

So we do not regard our military action in those trying weeks of 1981-2 in terms of combat. There was not, and is not, the slightest sign of what a treatment in the Army. Quite, simply, the soldier's duty is to serve the fatherland and to do so increasingly better. His duty is to defend it when necessary and help build it when conditions are right.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL Assessed

AU131851 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial signed "W.T.": "The Meaning of the Facts"]

[Text] The establishment of the Consultative Council is now common knowledge and the discussion in this connection is lively. People continue to discuss the principles of the council as presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski, its correct composition, and its willingness to accept new members. It is certain that the great interest in the council is rooted in its experimental nature and, above all, in the expectations the people have of it. The council's representative composition, which makes allowance for the present differences in Polish society, makes us hopeful that progress will be made in social cooperation in solving the most important problems of our times.

This is no baseless hope. The process of setting the rules for cooperation regardless of differences in views is tangible and socially evident. This is being encouraged by the initiatives to enrich democracy and to boost the status of public opinion in the process of launching important undertakings and by the facts that show that we have made a political opening. The decision of 11 September 1982 to free political prisoners was one such fact. The respect for public opinion and the fact that it was taken into account when the laws on the trade unions and workers self-management bodies were modified have proved to be new qualities of public life.

The establishment of the consultative council is another important fact that confirms the policy of the opening toward the cooperation of all those who are not indifferent to the interests of our society and country.

These facts are a logical continuation of the changes that help develop a new look of our sociopolitical life and modify its principles and structures. Perhaps this is precisely the reason why some circles of the political opposition are becoming nervous.

Attempts to discredit certain members of the Consultative Council because they have accepted the invitation to cooperate for the good of the country seem to have been made for the very sake of opposition and in such a way as to demonstrate that willingness to share responsibility for the fate of the people and the country is a moral taint. However, the situation is quite different. Civil attitudes can always count on respect and social praise.

WAGES, WORK PERFORMANCE DEBATE EXAMINED

AU291100 Warsaw ŻYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Wiesław Szrodler-Głowacki under rubric "Talking About the Economy": "How Can We Reach Agreement"]

[Text] The responses to "Talking About the Economy" of 30 September showed just how difficult it is for us to reach agreement about fundamental economic issues. Although it seemed that I was stating the obvious, the article provoked a whole range of protests. Today, the question of who should be paid what openly people as much that some of us become blind. What was it about?

I tried to show that the view — voiced by various naive people and incompetent workers — that wages should be the same because "our stomachs are the same" is damaging. I explained that this kind of "justice" must lead to economic decline because it means that no one will want to work better than the poorest workers (even those with ambition will ultimately lose the desire to exert themselves for the sake of others) and that there will be a shortage of people willing to perform harder work. Thus, output and the standard of living must fall. A prerequisite for economic development is — and I repeat this — a just equality, which means that the income of individual people and groups of workers depends on their work performance.

It was this assertion — which I considered rather obvious to every thinking person — that provoked the unexpected objections. A Wrocław weekly considered the assertion despicable and invoked Marxism, although Marx and Engels rejected utopian theories of equality and propagated the principle of distribution of: "Each according to his work." I do not, therefore, understand the reasons for this attack. Someone else considered what I wrote about employees who bark about equality conceived in a primitive fashion to be "antiworker." I had written that "nowhere is it stated that a worker can only say wise things, always and everywhere" — and that is a truism.

It is difficult to reach agreement if it is assumed beforehand that anything that anyone might say while invoking, for example, Marxism or the workers' class is unassailable. Cheap demagogy and slogans cannot be a substitute for arguments based on facts. And surely it is clear by now to all our economists and activists, and perceptive people in general, that one of the main causes of our economic difficulties is that poor or unnecessary work is too highly paid and truly productive work is too poorly paid. This is why linking wage rates to work performance has become one of the most urgent reform tasks.

However, although it is clear that this is an essential condition for improving the health of our economy, it does mean that the matter is a simple one. This is because the possible ways in which incomes might actually be made dependent on work performance are still a controversial issue for a variety of reasons.

[illegible] 19 Dec 84

[illegible]

RCP OFFICIALS SPEECHES AT 15 DEC CC PLENUM

AU161717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian on 15 December carries on pages 4 through 7 reports ranging between 700 and 1,300 words on speeches made by top party and state officials at the RCP Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest on 15 December. All reports, totaling some 20,000 words, deal in general terms with aspects of Romania's socio-economic activity and with certain questions of the specific area in which the speakers work. All of the speakers stress Ceausescu's activity dedicated to the constant progress of the Romanian economy and some emphasize Elena Ceausescu's concern with promoting the most modern achievements of science and technology. Some of them also mention certain lags and failures by pledge to eliminate them and fulfill their tasks. All endorse the documents submitted to the RCP Central Committee plenum.

The two full members of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee whose speeches are reported by the newspaper are Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Olteanu. After extolling Ceausescu's peace initiatives and his untiring struggle "for peace, independence, cooperation, and understanding among peoples and for a better and more just world on our planet," Virgil Cazacu stress that "the lags registered in the case of a number of products, the nonfulfillment of export tasks, and the fact that some production capacities were not put into operation on schedule" can be blamed not only on difficulties but also on "failings in the activity of certain party bodies and organizations and in our work linked to strengthening the responsibility of the communists and of all working people" in order to "eliminate lags in the organization of the production process and of work." In conclusion, Cazacu states that measures will be taken so that "all contracts concluded with foreign partners will be honored on schedule."

In his speech, Constantin Olteanu also praises Ceausescu's activity, his "dynamic and revolutionary spirit and his bold actions." In his capacity as mayor of Bucharest he then reports on plan fulfillment in Bucharest where an "8-percent increase" has been achieved in the commodity production plan compared with the same period last year. He also blames certain lags on the fact that "both the municipal party committee and other party bodies and organizations, as well as the working people's councils have not taken firm action to effectively solve problems and ensure the proper progress of the production process." He assures the plenary session that "all conclusions have been drawn from these failings and efforts are being made to conclude this year's plan with the best of results." In connection with housing, Olteanu stresses that "we will see to it that the 40,000 apartments to be built in 1987 will be finished and that all production capacities will be put into operation on schedule." He ends his speech by endorsing the documents submitted for discussion to the Central Committee plenum.

The paper also reports on the speeches of five PEC candidate members: Ioan Ursu, first secretary of the Hargita County RCP Committee; Mario Enache, first secretary of the Galati County RCP Committee and minister of metallurgical industry; Ilie Matei, first secretary of the Ilfov County RCP Committee; Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee; and Ion Radu, first secretary of the Braov County RCP Committee, who deal mainly with local concerns and with certain shortcomings which they pledge will be eliminated.

The paper also summarizes speeches by the following 10 full RCP Central Committee members: Nicolae Constantin, Vasile Vulcanu, Iuliana Buzoi, Ioan Folea, minister of petroleum, mines and geology; Elena Pugna, Aurel Vlaicu, Alexandru Dnge, Ion Ungur, and Ilie Vadrova, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and to the following candidate members of the RCP Central Committee: Stefan Mangu, Emil Bobu, Dumitru Brencila, Marin Ion, and Gheorghe Florea.

These speakers deal with local industrial and agricultural plan tasks for 1987, with questions of domestic and foreign policy -- stressing Ceausescu's role in their formulation -- and with certain achievements in the extractive industry where there is room for improvement since there are "considerable lags" in mines in Oltenia and the Jiu Valley. The speakers also deal with efforts to develop the metallurgical industry, to perfect the organizational framework, modernize the technological process in this sector, and to "eliminate lags and fulfill the special tasks of the metallurgical industry next year." All of them wind up their speeches by pledging to work better to fulfill all their tasks commendably.

JOINT U.S. ECONOMIC SESSION REPORTED

Ceausescu, Reagan Send Greetings

AU122047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] New York AGERPRES 12/12/1986 -- The thirteenth session of the Romanian-American Economic Council is under way in New York, a traditional event in the relations developing between Romania and the USA on various planes.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the participants in the session a message of salute, in which he underlines the important role of the Economic Council in the growth of economic cooperation and collaboration, of commercial exchanges between Romania and the United States of America, in keeping with the general principles which underlie the ties between the two countries: full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We note with satisfaction, the message reads, that in the period that elapsed since the last session of the council, despite the unfavourable perturbations that occured in world economic and financial relations, the Romanian-American economic exchanges continued to see a positive course and develop along an ascending line. However, starting from the growing possibilities of the Romanian economy, from Romania's socioeconomic development plans and programmes, the message assesses that further possibilities existed apt to impart a still more dynamic course to those relations so that bilateral economic exchanges worth two thousand million dollars be achieved in a first stage as soon as possible. The message expresses the belief that the Romanian-American Economic Council will directly contribute to attaining that goal.

The Romanian head of state's message expressed the wish that, as part of the accords and understandings covenanted between the two countries, the legal framework of these relations be further improved so that they should confer growing confidence and greater stability on economic exchanges and give broader prospects to economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and American firms. We consider that there are favourable condition for the conclusion of long-term economic accords, for the setting up of joint Romanian-American companies in various domains of mutual interest. In the context, the mutual granting of the most-favoured-nation clause is a major way of promoting reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation.

In the spirit of its peace and collaboration policy, Romania is determined to further do its utmost for the development of its links with the USA both bilaterally and in the fight for peace, disarmament and collaboration among all the states of the world, the Romanian head of state's message shows in conclusion.

In his turn, President Ronald Reagan addressed the participants in the session of the Romanian-American Economic Council a message of salute which stresses that it contributed to the progress of commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The U.S. President shows that, owing to the exchanges the council facilitated, trade became one of the fundamental elements in the relations between the two peoples and so exports have grown nearly 50 per cent in 1986 from 1985. He also expresses his hope that such a trend will be furthered and the resetting of American sales to Romania will lead to boosting trade both ways.

At the end of his message President Ronald Reagan wishes the session to be highly successful.

Session Ends

AU1212AM Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] New York (AGERPRES) 12/12/1986 -- The thirteenth session of the Romanian-American Economic Council was held in New York on December 11 and 12.

Special attention was paid to the possibilities of expanding Romanian-U.S. economic ties in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, to concluding long-term contracts which should confer stability on and open prospects to bilateral economic exchanges, to the advantages of countertrade and to the positive experience acquired by joint ventures and other forms of cooperation meant to contribute to the diversification and expansion of the economic links between Romania and the USA.

The council was for the elimination of the restrictions, artifical barriers and any discriminations that hamper the development of trade and cooperation.

The participants underscored the particular importance of granting the most-favoured-nation status for a longer period of time with a view to ensuring the development of the economic relations and the promotion of the good links between the two countries.

JOINT JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP MEETS IN TOKYO

AU1116SY Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1124 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, AGERPRES, 11/12/1986 -- Tokyo venued the proceedings of the sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Japanese governmental commission which examined the course of bilateral economic relations and agreed upon further measures and ways to boost trade and economic cooperation, in third markets included.

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU1311Z9 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/12/1986 -- Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Bucharest, on a visit of friendship to Romania as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu, on a Saturday evening.

The new meeting between Romania's president and the president of Egypt expresses the two states' will to give new dimensions to the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, to increase its contribution to the settlement of the big issues preoccupying the world today, to the cause of international peace and collaboration.

The distinguished guest's arrival ceremony took place at the Otopeni International Airport. The official lounge of the airport was adorned with the portraits of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, framed with the state flags of Romania and Egypt. Big boards were in Romanian and Arabic the inscriptions: "Welcome to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr. Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt", "may the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding".

The aircraft flying the Egyptian guest landed at 1810.

By the plane ramp, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially greeted President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak. The two heads of state shook hands at length and friendly embraced each other.

A military guard lined up in honour of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, presented arms. The state anthems of the two countries were played.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Hosni Mubarak reviewed the guard of honour.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt greeted the Romanian officials present at the arrival ceremony. Members of the state council and government, generals and other officials were present. The Bucharest ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt and members of his embassy attended.

A group of young pioneers presented Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Hosni Mubarak with bunches of flowers.

After the arrival ceremony, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Hosni Mubarak left the airport, making for the residence assigned to the distinguished Egyptian guest.

At the residence, the two presidents conferred in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Leaders Exchange Toasts

AU141501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1126 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/12/1980 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave Saturday an official dinner in honour of President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the Palace of the State Council.

The dinner was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, members of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions.

Present were the officials accompanying the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt on his friendly visit to Romania.

During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak proposed toasts which were followed with attention and punctuated by applause.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH SEMINAR

AU1312134 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 10 Dec 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/12/1988 -- An international seminar on "Youth, Research, Social Action in the Perspective of the Year 2000" started in Bucharest on Wednesday December 10.

The meeting sponsored by the Romanian Research Centre for Youth Affairs is attended by representatives of research and learning institutes, of youth organizations from fourteen countries and of bodies in the UN system.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], spoke during the opening session.

CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH MAURITANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

AU0512004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 05/12/1988 -- Friday, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mechlaumt Lemhin Ould Saad Balla [spelling as received], special envoy of Col. Maaouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, Chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Mauritania. It was assessed that conditions were in place to expand and diversify these relations in various domains, on mutually advantageous bases.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES OUTGOING SWEDISH ENVOY

AU1220047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 12 Dec 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 12/12/1988 -- On December 12, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Bertil Kollberg, ambassador of Sweden to Bucharest, on ending his mission to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion reference was made to the fine links between Romania and Sweden as well as on the wish to further develop them both bilaterally and internationally.

The Swedish ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Government of Romania for the support he was granted in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN COOPERATION TALKS -- Comrade Ameta Spornic, vice prime minister of the government, on 22 November received Sadrachyn Sharabaambuu, minister of trade and procurement of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive development of economic relations between our countries and existing opportunities to promote fresh ventures with a view to further developing bilateral cooperation in areas of common interest and expanding and diversifying the exchange of goods. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade. Togsorbyin Gerden, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest, was also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 88 p 7] ACI

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES HOLDS SESSION

LD102204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- This year and last year commitments to foreign creditors were regularly met, the debt was reduced, and foreign exchange reserves were increased. However, the established policy of normalizing the country's external liquidity up to the year 1990 has not been realized at the envisaged pace in this period, which is having a negative effect on our country's foreign economic relations and economic stability as a whole.

This is stressed in the conclusions of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly that were adopted today following considerations of the FEC report on the country's external liquidity.

The delays in schedules, as the conclusions state, are the result of the shortfall in exports caused by the weakening of the income-based motivation of exporters, high inflation, and expenditure on the domestic market. This was also "sponsored" by mistakes in pursuing the policy of a realistic rate of the dinar, technical and technological backwardness, and the decline in the competitiveness of our goods on the world market.

As far as external conditions are concerned, there are problems with the payment of Yugoslav claims in countries whose purchasing power has declined. At the same time, the fall in oil prices, interest rates, and the dollar have not been made sufficient use of.

Bearing all this in mind, the realization of the tasks in maintaining external liquidity up to the year 1990 will continue to be difficult. To overcome this situation, the increase in the net foreign exchange receipts from exports of goods and services is of the greatest importance. The Chamber feels it is essential to realistically evaluate the circumstances in which this policy is being implemented and to invest maximum efforts for it to be realized as fully as possible, while at the same time guaranteeing conditions for ongoing supplies to industry and its modernization. [passage omitted]

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today approved the guidelines on the basis of which the FEC will propose measures for the participation of the whole of Yugoslavia in recovering the economy and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo. The Chamber concluded that the FEC proposals contained in the reports on the situation in these sociopolitical communities and on the obligations of Feni in Kavadarci can be a basis for this.

The main burden of the recovery will be borne by the sociopolitical communities themselves by adopting their own programs for recovery and consolidation, which will be geared to work organizations with prospects. Funds from the federal fund for creating more rapid development, which are already available to these sociopolitical communities, will also be used for improving the situation.

Solidarity measures, which must be based on the potentials of the social community, should, according to the Chamber, be in keeping with the stabilization program and the development policy, and should be as noninflationary as possible. They should not put an even greater burden on the economy, it was stressed.

The Chamber called on the FEC to propose some of these measures by the end of the year. These should be the deferment of repayments of annuities on credits from the federal fund which have been given to organizations of associated labor in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo and which fall due at the end of this year.

Other measures should be approved by the end of February. [passage omitted]

The Chamber today also approved changes in the law on trade in goods and services with other countries, according to which the basis for acquiring the right to carry out foreign trade transactions is established as export commitments and successful business activity in trade with the world, and not internal organization in composite systems, as has been the case thus far. This removes the fear that organizations of associated labor that fulfill the general conditions for business in foreign trade will leave composite organizations of associated labor to retain their registration for this business.

In the case of conditionally free imports of equipment, changes in the law do away with the need to obtain agreement from the Yugoslavia Chamber of the Economy both for work collectives and for private businesses.

The deadline for registration in foreign trade is extended by 2 months from the publication of the law, according to the latest changes. The appropriate department will issue solutions on this up to 30 June next year.

FEC BUDGET PROPOSAL PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD1314Al Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Heeding the demands of Slovenia and Kosovo and the disposition of other republics, the FEC has in several respects moved away from the proposal that all basic turnover taxes next year should go to the federation to cover expenditure on the federal budget. The volume of the budget has also been corrected down; instead of 1,971.6 billion dinars, it should be 1,961.7 billion dinars.

According to the FEC's supplementary proposal, which was put to the SFRY Assembly today, the federation would keep 75 percent of basic turnover taxes and the rest would go to the republics and provinces. Thus, 1,367.6 billion dinars would be secured for federal functions from the federation's primary income and 394.1 billion dinars from the contributions of the republics and provinces.

The FEC's flexibility will make it easier to reach agreement on the volume of the budget of the federation for next year. A major obstacle remains Kosovo's demand that the budget be increased by about 2% billion. The FEC's stances, which reached the assembly today, show that it is not relaxing its efforts and indicate that many problems of the province will be solved by other measures now in the process of consideration. Whether and how opposing conceptions will be reconciled will be seen next week when the decisive round of negotiations for agreements on the volume of the federal budget for next year begins.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WORK METHOD

LD1502Bl Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vasilije Sarin, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the method of work and manner of activity of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. It has been reported that in the course of the debate, members of the Presidium analyzed the shortcomings in the LCY Central Committee's and its Presidium's method of work and manner of activity in the preceding period.

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They also placed emphasis on the direct link between the method of work and the main aspects and directions of the LC's action designed to change the situation in society and enhance the ideological and capability for action of its own ranks. It was stressed that the issue of the LC's method of work is directly linked with the important issues of the need to realize an executive role within the LC, to form a comprehensive picture of the social situation in which it operates, and to ensure that the LC and its leadership possess a real ability to express the immediate interests of the working class and all socialist forces and to formulate their stance and conclusions in a principled and practical manner.

It was stressed that in improving the method and manner of work, the LC must take as its point of departure further democratization of relations within both its own organization and society, putting more teeth into the principle of direct responsibility and, most importantly, further developing uniform ideological commitments and stances regarding the resolution of the outstanding issues of the development of socioeconomic relations, of the sociopolitical system, and of the LC's ideopolitical activity.

It was noted in the discussion that for the most part the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium concentrate their work and activity on preparing for sessions and adopting conclusions. In this connection, the need was stressed for intensified participation by the two bodies in immediate action and among the LC rank and file. This would contribute to the efforts to more quickly overcome the routine and formalistic aspects of the LCY Central Committee's and its Presidium's work and activity.

The Presidium decided to convene the next session of the LCY Central Committee on 25 December. The session will be devoted to the ideopolitical activity and capability for action of the LC basic organizations and organs in implementing the resolutions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress. The Presidium also adopted an operative program of activity in implementing the stance of the 4th LCY Central Committee session regarding the LC's tasks in the country's socioeconomic development in 1987.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL UNITY

LD111255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Unless ideological unity regarding the key issues of relations in the SR of Serbia is achieved within the league of communists, it would be hard to expect unity to be successfully developed in self-managing institutions or state and social organs. This was stated today at a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

This top executive-political body of the Serbian LC met to consider the implementation to date of the LCY Central Committee's stance and the program of the Serbian LC Central Committee relating to unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. Jovan Sekulovic, secretary of the Presidium, submitted an introductory report.

Sekulovic drew attention to a number of examples indicating the unsatisfactory degree of unity achieved in the republic. For instance, despite all the efforts so far, the sociopolitical organizations in the republic have made little progress in changing the state of almost total separateness and insularity within the three separate entities -- Serbia proper and the two provinces. For this reason, they can hardly be expected to encourage various forms of ties and cooperation in the economy, science, culture, and education.

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No satisfactory results have been achieved in the sphere of planning either, neither in its character nor content can the current social plan be described as a plan for the whole of the republic, Sokolovic said. Objectively speaking, it is a plan of the republic without the provinces. At the same time, the planning documents for the provinces do not outline an economic policy of common interests. In fact, they contradict the republican law regulating the system of social planning.

Sokolovic spoke in greater detail about the implementation of those LCY Central Committee stances which deal with the need to ensure the integrity of the SR of Serbia as a state of the Serbian people and parts of other nations and nationalities living on its territory. He stressed in this context that the priority political task at the moment is to enable the republic to exercise its constitutional rights and fulfill its functions in a consistent and thorough manner in the areas of national defense, internal affairs, international ties and cooperation, judicial organs, planning, and the rights and duties of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and other organs in the republic.

The task of fulfilling human and civil rights and freedoms is of particular importance, Zoran Sokolovic stressed. Due to the fragmentary nature of the legal system and the inability of the republican bodies to provide a uniform system of legal protection for all citizens in the republic, the problems which we have encountered in Kosovo in this sphere are particularly great. [passage omitted]

Sokolovic also commented on the initiative of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia calling for the forthcoming changes to the SFRY Constitution to remove inconsistencies in the way this complex republic fulfills its constitutional rights. He assessed the initiative as a political enactment which will enable the SR of Serbia to be treated in the Constitution as a territorial, sociopolitical and constitutional-legal entity. [passage omitted]

The participants in the discussion today frequently pointed out the important differences in the assessments of what has been achieved in achieving unity and togetherness in the republic. Those differences became clear in the discussion [until as well].

Ilija Davidovic said that the provincial leaderships see the main problems today in the efforts of the republican organs to impose their views on the need to change other provisions of the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the SR of Serbia relating to the fulfillment of the constitutional role of the republic. [passage omitted]

Statistics for the exchange of goods, services, technology, and capital between the small area comprising the SR of Serbia and the provinces are no greater than between our republics generally, Jurij Bajec noted. He assesses this low level of exchange, particularly in the SR of Serbia, as absurd.

Yugoslavia, he adds, takes part in negotiations with other states, and it is frequently assessed that economic relations are lagging behind political relations. It appears that we have not overcome this yet, even within the same republic and the same socioeconomic system, Bajec concluded.

In a lengthy speech, Rudi Supek recalled that the status of the provinces in the federation and in the SR of Serbia is a political question on which clear stands were adopted both at the 10th Serbian LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. It will normative interventions we now want, albeit inadvertently, change something of the essence of the position of the provinces in the federation and in the republic, then we have to say that this is a demand for a change of policy.

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Sova commented in particular on the line of thought which takes the political situation in Kosovo after 1981 as a pretext for seeking solutions in limiting the autonomous rights of the provinces.

We must be aware, Kudi Sova insisted, that the way out of the unfavourable situation in Kosovo can only be secured by communists in Kosovo, and above all by the Albanian communists. Only they can wage the struggle for the consciousness of the Albanian nation in Kosovo so that they understand where their interests and their future lie. It is a question of a struggle for a change in the consciousness of the party of that nation which has been led astray.

We outside Kosovo are not taking part directly in that struggle for the consciousness of the Albanian nation (here, in error, constantly used the term "Albanian nation"), but we can certainly influence that struggle by either assisting or hindering the Albanian communists. [passage omitted]

He also advocated that this session should not adopt the proposed conclusion on approving the initiative of the Serbian Presidency for change of some normative provisions in the constitution. Sova called for a separate debate on this initiative.

The belief should be stressed that the proposed normative changes in the constitution are in the interests of the working people both in the province and in the republic as a whole, Ivan Stambolic said. I believe that this can result in more when they are examined, he went on. It should also be repeated that they do not, nor do they aspire to, limit in some way the rights of the citizens in the provinces. From this it follows that the provinces are, firstly, a constituent part of the SR of Serbia, and also a constituent element of the federation.

The socialist autonomous provinces are a permanent solution both in the interests of the Serbian nation and in the interests of all nations and nationalities and the SFRY itself. In practice, we have come across elements of overriding importance being attached to autonomy over and above the constitutional limits. This open problem cannot be waived any longer.

These problems of various kinds of isolationism, separatism, division and counterrevolution in Kosovo with the accompanying phenomenon of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and so on, are giving rise to great concern in the broad social consciousness, and above all among the working class, Ivan Stambolic went on to say. The question which we should ask ourselves is what else has to happen before we go into action and resolve open issues. Just for what we have mentioned there is indeed a need for urgent measures of change. For all these reasons we are obliged to seek some of the solutions and political preconditions in changes to the actually good part of the constitution -- those changes which are possible, which are justifiable and for which the time is ripe. This is an unavoidable condition for the fullest direct and equitable functioning of the SR of Serbia as a state and self-managing community.

Stambolic said that the proposals of the SR of Serbia do not interfere with the self-managing independence of the socialist provinces and their constitutionally guaranteed right to manage themselves and their issues. Corrections are being made, adjustments and some balance are being achieved, and measures are being set up which are today essential for everything that guarantees the greater ability of all self-managing socialist forces in the SR of Serbia to overcome the present and future social and political problems. [passage omitted]

Azem Vlasi voiced the fear that serious consequences could result if now, in the face of constitutional changes, we create the political catchword "Serbia will want to be equal to the other republics." This means, he noted, that there has not been equality up until now and that this situation has lasted for 12 years. If this theory is presented then it obliges us to explain it fully.

Otherwise this theory, incomplete and without argument, can serve those who understand by it that -- given that Serbia is to be "like all the other republics" -- it will be without the provinces, and then things take on quite different dimension. This approach, or rather such an interpretation of the said theory, would beat only nationalistic forces. I believe that the LC and other progressive forces must clearly draw the line of differentiation here, and carry through the theory. Vlasi concluded. [passage omitted]

When I said that at today's session we cannot approve the initiative of the Serbian Presidency on changes in the constitution, the last thing I had in mind was to cast doubt on its complete legitimacy, Rudi Supek said later, clarifying his stand in his earlier speech. This proposal has full legitimacy and its legitimacy cannot be affected by our approval or lack of approval.

It is another matter whether we agree or disagree with the contents of the proposal. The contents of the initiative are very serious and we could not make a decision on it without a special debate. Just as we should not approve stands which are a priori against constitutional changes, in the same way we cannot, without careful prior debate and assessment, say a priori that we are for them, Supek said.

Vaso Milincevic thought it wrong that Rudi Supek's speech expressed fear of possible "limiting of the rights of the Albanian nation," while at the same time he says nothing of the present restricted rights of the Serbian nation in Kosovo.

It does not appear natural if unity and togetherness are reached through mutual conflicts and mistrust, but if this is also a way to establish unity, then let us pursue it, as long as we get to unity, Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium said, concluding the debate.

Milosevic underlined that the working class and people of the SR of Serbia, or at least a majority of them, are not in favor of the confrontations, which have occurred for some time. People rightly expect of the LC that we will remove existing disagreements in political relations and devote ourselves to the economic, cultural and overall socialist and self-managing development of the republic and the country as a whole. [passage omitted]

If there is one thing in which the leadership of Serbia has been determined and united since the liberation, it is the struggle against our own nationalism. When it is a question of nationalism, we have not been weak, nor have we been partial, we have not shown weakness in the face even of the most prominent individuals in science, arts, politics and society in general, and we will not be partial in the future either.

The organizational and statutory changes we have carried out in the SR of Serbia since the congress have brought into question the independence of the LC's of the provinces. There is not, therefore, reason to suspect that the economic and political changes which we are proposing will bring into question the autonomy of the provinces. There is reason to expect that all these changes in party, economic and political life will contribute to establishing and consolidating unity in the SR of Serbia.

It is in this direction, and in keeping with the demand for the consistent implementation of the stands of the LCY Central Committee, that the Serbian Presidency has aimed its proposal that the question of the renewal of normalization in the fulfillment of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia should be solved in a principled way, Mirosevic said.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium adopted conclusions. Kmezlalar Stojanovic, Rade Sovo, Nenad Vlaic and Dejan Lucic, however, did not vote. They did not vote for the conclusions, largely because they contained support for the initiative of the Serbian Presidency for constitutional changes.

FRY OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR WARSAW MEETING

[Editorial] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Radoje Kontic, a member of the FEC and Chairman of the FEC's Foreign Relations Commission, left today for Warsaw. He heads the Yugoslav delegation at a session of the Yugoslav-Polish mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Ralli

ROMANIAN SPORTS COOPERATION -- Belgrade, December 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Romanian sportsmen will next year compete in over 30 events in 20 different sports. The above is envisaged in a protocol on cooperation in sports between Yugoslavia and Romania in 1990. The protocol was signed this evening in Belgrade by senior sports officials of the two neighbouring countries, Milorad Krunic and Gabrie Popescu. At the two countries sports delegations talks, it was stated that in 1990 all planned visits of individual competitors and teams were completed and that cooperation in sports between Yugoslavia and Romania continues to develop. In accepting the invitation for Romanian athletes-students to participate in next year's summer universiad in the Yugoslav city of Lagreb, Popescu stressed that Romania wants to participate in the manifestation with the team made up of as many as possible of its very best student-athletes. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 15 Dec 89 LD]